

Clark of the Oregon.

(Captain Clark, who commanded the Oregon during her remarkable dash around Cape Horn, and at the naval battle of Santiago, is like Admiral Schley, one of the few heroes of the Spanish-American war who has not brought himself before the public by talking or writing of his record.)

Now, here's to Clark, who made his mark, And never said a word, I'm sure, Of his deed and wrote no record, But silence deep preferred, A health to him—this fighter grim, Who met the wily Don, And made his strike most workmanlike—Clark, of the Oregon!

From sea to sea alone sailed he, With ever-ready gun, From where the life is half-world wide, To where the tides run; Through scorching heat to snow and sleet, Full speed both night and morn, His good ship hurled half round the world, From Frisco by Cape Horn.

Back to the line, swift through the brine, With neither sword nor spear, He met the fleet—up to the fleet, The signal flag—"We're here!" All clear and clean, his war machine, Was trim from top to bow— "If there's a fight by day or night, We're ready for it now!"

Then came the race, the thrilling chase, Through smoke and a time and foam, And each shell's clang in rhythm sang: "O Captain, send me home!" Then back again with cheering men, When battle-smoke grew dim, Yet not a word from Clark was heard—His turrets talked for him.

So here's to Clark, who made his mark: God send us more, we pray, Who do their deed, yet write no record, And have no speech to say, Who never talk and never show, But fight at dark and dawn, May he have health and joy and wealth—Clark, of the Oregon!—(Baltimore American.)

Current Press Comment.

Germany and Austria, like England are becoming alarmed over the industrial invasion of the Americans. Englishmen have suggested trusts as a remedy, but no trusts are being formed. The British trust is a small affair, a monopoly in its section, but not far reaching in its scope, and Englishmen lack the courage or ability to extend it. Germany and Austria have not got to the point of considering concrete remedies. Germany has tried tariff discrimination but has not found it exactly satisfactory. (Montpelier Argus.)

President Roosevelt is going to write his first message to congress without the assistance of his cabinet, and is going to cut it short. This will meet with popular approval for, as the Springfield Republican remarks, "as the country has grown bigger the messages have grown longer until reading one in a single day has become the accomplishment of only of our most gigantic intellects." (Bellows Falls Times.)

E. L. Taylor offers to cut, fit for the stove and deliverable loads of wood from his wood lot to the pastors of the five churches in town if well-to-do citizens of the town will give an equal amount to the five most needy families in town, or to those whom he will designate. This would give about 30 cords of wood to those who will appreciate it, and those contributing will never miss the time or money so spent. (Manchester Journal.)

He has taken a lesson from Carnegie and intends to give in a way to make others give. (Montpelier Argus.)

Brandon is another Vermont town that is said to be on the boom. Capital recently invested there will soon be employing over 200 working people. (Barre Telegram.)

It is worth while noting that summer visitors to Vermont have, in many instances, remained unusually late this year. They are fortunate who have seen and experienced the clear skies, many-colored landscapes and cool, bracing atmosphere of the October days just closed. Vermont has been at her best, and her best is worth knowing. (Middlebury Register.)

A farmer who isn't staggering under a heavy mortgage is far more independent than the average merchant or professional man. Some day the farmers in the back towns of Vermont will by means of electric roads be brought in close communication with centers of trade and better markets for the products they raise will be opened. If you own a farm, hold on to it. (White River Junction Landmark.)

There has scarcely ever been a period in the history of the country when people in all departments were so busy, or when labor was so fully and profitably employed as it is now. These times are good enough for anybody. (News and Citizen.)

One hundred and ninety-six deer have been shot in Vermont. How many are there left? Not enough, probably, so that hunters will find them very plentiful next year. It would certainly be wise to enact a law at the next session of the legislature establishing a continuous close season for at least two years. It is foolish to permanently ruin the sport when it has just begun. (Barre Telegram.)

It is said that our Indian policy will see radical changes under the Roosevelt administration. The tendency will be to remove all influences which tend to perpetuate the Indian. Rations will be cut off, and the money will be used instead for local improvements. There will be renewed effort to do away with the tribal relations. President Roosevelt's acquaintance with the far west and the native Indian life has enabled him to form independent ideas on this subject. (Brattleboro Phoenix.)

Odds and Ends.

In Harold'swick, in the Shetlands, a whalebone viking, drinking horn in good condition was found recently in a grave that contained human bones, together with those of horses and dogs. The grave is probably that of a sea king buried with his horse and dog in the time of Harold Harlagger, a thousand years ago.

Leonard King has left London, on behalf of the British Museum, for the purpose of inspecting the mounds of Konyunik, the traditional site of the city of Nineveh, and reporting on their condition.

"The goodly congregation," says the Kennebec Journal, "that assembled at the schoolhouse in Cushing last Sunday for religious worship were startled and disturbed in their devotions by the entrance of a fox through the door that had been left ajar, closely followed by two hounds in full cry. The fox got the dogs mixed up with the petticoats of the frightened women and then bounded off to the woods. The boys who begged off from church that morning are just kicking themselves!"

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Special Correspondence.) Dr. P. M. Rixey continues to visit the White House daily, as he used to do during the administration of President McKinley. President and Mrs. Roosevelt have made no selection of a family physician, and Dr. Rixey occupies that position. Whether he will remain in that capacity when he becomes surgeon general of the navy is not known. The late Dr. Bates, surgeon general of the army, was the first physician to President and Mrs. McKinley. When he died, Dr. Leonard Wood, now General Wood, was designated to the position. He remained until the breaking out of the war with Spain, when he went to the front as colonel of the rough riders. Dr. Sternberg, surgeon general of the army, was next looking after the health of President and Mrs. McKinley, but only for a short time, when he was succeeded by Dr. Rixey. The latter called at the White House daily for three years.

Currency to Send Through Mails.

The recent robbery of the Chicago postoffice and the possibility that the robbers will dispose of \$74,000 worth of stolen stamps has called attention afresh to the need of some kind of subsidiary currency which can be sent through the mails. It was never intended that stamps be used as money, yet the enormous growth of the mail order business has really brought that result about. The mail order concerns accumulate large quantities of stamps, and to convert them into money often have to sell at a discount. Thus a "stamp trade" has sprung up which enables burglars to dispose of stolen stamps with little danger of detection. The next congress will doubtless be called upon to consider plans for relieving this situation.

Miss Roosevelt's Chums.

Miss Harriet Wadsworth of New York, daughter of Representative Wadsworth, will be a close contemporary of Miss Roosevelt, as will be also Miss Helen Mackay-Smith and Miss Mathilde Townsend.

Miss Mackay-Smith is the eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, who is in charge of the quaint colonial church at Washington, St. John's, which has been the scene of so many historic ceremonies and is one of the principal places of interest to all sightseers in Washington.

Miss Townsend will make her debut in December, and has just returned from Europe, where, with her mother, she has spent the past six months, having been much admired in Paris and at the German baths.

The District Budget.

The District commissioners have transmitted to the secretary of the treasury their estimates of the appropriations that will be needed for the support of the government of the District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. The sum asked is \$10,439,881.87. The sum asked for the preceding year was \$9,080,703.34, and the sum appropriated was \$7,532,519.31. The secretary of the treasury will forward the estimates to congress.

In making public the estimates Commissioner Macfarland stated that the commissioners had followed this year, as last, the policy of asking for what is really necessary, regardless of the possible deficit due to the diversion of District funds by congress to street extension purposes.

Isthmian Canal Commission.

The isthmian canal commission got together here and is now hard at work finishing up its report, which it promises to have in the president's hands long enough in advance of the meeting of congress to enable him to make use of it in preparing his annual message. The president of the Panama Canal company is here trying to get the commission to report in favor of buying his canal. It will be remembered that in its preliminary report made to President McKinley last year the commission declared against such a purchase.

President Garfield's Widow.

Word comes from the Mentor (O.) farm of the Garfields that the widow of the former president, who is now well on in years, is in a serious condition of ill health. Her only daughter, the little Mollie of the White House years ago, now Mrs. J. Stanley Brown and the mother of several children, has gone with her family and mother to California for the possible benefit of the latter. They have leased for the winter a beautiful cottage on Orange Grove avenue in Pasadena.

The Bonapartes.

Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte and her son, Mr. Jerome N. Bonaparte, arrived at their Washington home the other day, after a visit of several months to the Count and Countess de Moltke-Huitfeldt, at their estate in Glorup, Denmark. Mr. Bonaparte is the third of that name to be known in this country and is the great-grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, the Corsican, and younger brother of Napoleon I., who, in 1803, married the beautiful Bathoreau, Miss Elizabeth Patterson.

By building some bedchambers in the attic for women servants the presidential family have contrived to settle themselves comfortably in the White House and reserve one commodious chamber for guests. Doubtless there will be times when it would be convenient to have two or more guest chambers, but the Roosevelts may be trusted to get along with such domestic difficulties without complaining.

CARL SCHOFIELD.

Chance For Vengeance. Simon (angrily) I have sent the editor of The Hightone Magazine forty-two of my poems, and he has returned every one of them.

Friend—Don't send him any more. He might get mad.

"Suppose he should. What could he do?"

"He might publish one of them under your real name."—New York Weekly.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

The report is current in Paris that the French squadron under Admiral Caillet and has seized the Turkish port Smyrna. The government has given out no official statement, but the report of the seizure of the port is generally credited. The French squadron was due to arrive in Turkish waters today, and from the outset the port of Smyrna was said to be the objective point—A fog such as Great Britain had not experienced for years enveloped London and half of the United Kingdom, blocking shipping, deranging railways and throwing business in London, Birmingham and other provincial cities into confusion. So dense was it that a walk into the streets was an adventure. The feature of the Schley hearing was the charges made by E. P. Hanna, assistant counsel for the government, in his argument, the first of the closing. In substance the charges are that Schley was dilatory in the trip to Cienfuegos, that he neglected his duties while there, that he did not start for Santiago promptly or proceed there with despatch, and that he left Santiago harbor unprotected during his retrograde movement—Fire loss at Lisbon, N. H., \$125,000—Poor whaling season reported by the Arctic fleet—Chinese officials do not deny that an attempt was made to kill the dowager empress—Failure of the C. N. Washburn Shoe company—Alleged Cambridge, Mass., counterfeiters held for the grand jury—Middlesex county jury orders a reduction of betterment assessments levied by the city of Cambridge, Mass.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6.

Governor Crane carried Massachusetts over ex-Mayor Quincy by about 70,000. The vote was unusually light. Boston gave Quincy a majority of 7699 over Crane. The election in New York proved a veritable Waterloo for Tammany Hall. The entire Tammany ticket was defeated. Shepard was beaten by Low by about 30,000. Mayor Van Wyck, who ran for justice of the supreme court, ran nearly 20,000 votes behind his ticket. Justice Jerome beat Unger in the district attorney fight. It is expected that New York city will now have the greatest overturning in its history. Tammany has ruled it for practically 17 years. Elections in states outside of Massachusetts and New York resulted in Democratic victories in five, while the Republicans won in six. The Republican victories were in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska and Rhode Island. Democratic victories—Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, Kentucky and Colorado—Joel Prentiss Bishop, L. L. D., died at Cambridge, Mass.—United States naval depot arrives at New Orleans—Fire at Port Huron, Mich., causes loss of \$300,000—Large public bequests in will of Mrs. Emeline Balch of Manchester, N. H.—Milliken-Tomlinson company's grocery store at Portland, Me., burned; loss, \$250,000—Burglars break a big show window and steal \$20,000 worth of diamonds in Cincinnati—M. C. D. Borden announces a 10 percent cut in wages at the Iron works mills, Fall River—Eighteen furnaces in the Pittsburgh district closed because of lack of coke through the shortage of freight cars—New canal treaty said to be ready for signature—Plot in Menard, Luzon, to murder the American garrison revealed by a woman—General Smith refuses to lift blockade of Leyte, notwithstanding appeals of natives—Five cases of plague in Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony—Chinese court said to have rejected Manchurian treaty—Sir William White to retire from the British admiralty—Fall River Loomfixers' association condemns action of clergymen in issuing an appeal against strike—Kitcheners reports that Boers behaved badly toward the British wounded after the battle near Brakenlaagte.

THURSDAY, NOV. 7.

Li Hung Chang, China's "grand old man" died at Peking of stomach trouble, aged 79—The argument of Mr. Rayner senior counsel for Rear Admiral Schley, consumed nearly the whole day of the inquiry court. Tears were in Schley's eyes as Mr. Rayner closed, the ladies in the court room wept openly, and even the members of the board showed traces of emotion. Mr. Rayner took up the specifications one by one. So far as he was able to do so he used the testimony of the department's witnesses to prove his contentions—Burglars break bank vault at Black Rock, Ark.—Ten perish in theatre fire at Hurley, Wis—American Window Glass company cuts prices about 15 percent—Man and woman arrested at St. Louis charged with complicity in the Great Northern express robbery—Revelation of feeding in Fall River, Mass., against M. C. D. Borden on account of his new attitude on the wage question—Cuba much interested in the candidacy of Maso for president—France will seize no other ports in Turkey unless necessary—Boer loss in engagement with Benson heavier than at first reported—Merchants in Mexico pleased by the proposed abolition of the free zone—More monks arrested charged with complicity in the abduction of Miss Stone—Amos Nixon fearfully injured in a railroad yard at Boston—Roland A. Swan, who embezzled from the town of Arlington, Mass., given eight to ten years in state prison.

FRIDAY, NOV. 8.

One man was killed, five others dangerously wounded and 26 desperate convicts are at large, as a result of a mutiny at the site of the new United States prison, two miles southeast of Leavenworth, Kan., where 400 prisoners from the federal prison, in charge of 30 armed guards, were at work—In a speech at the Carnegie Institute, ex-President Cleveland made an earnest plea for entire harmony between capital and labor. He deprecated quarrels and dissensions between employers and employed. He said there should be a "reciprocity of duty" between all citizens of the United States—a sort of national copartnership, in which all mutually aided one another—After

ittings covering 40 days and with a record which when completed will cover about 2000 pages. The Schley court of inquiry adjourned its last public session—Secretary Gage to urge more severe penalty for counterfeiting—Elections give congress warrant to go on with Republican policies—Gompers says President Roosevelt is ready to discuss labor legislation—President appoints a new collector in Delaware, ending a short controversy—Commissioner Rockhill thinks an American bank in China would be a profitable venture—French marines landed at Mitylene—Rats believed to have caused Glasgow plague—Perilous tropical fruits found in Spitzbergen coal—England to send 4000 more cavalry to South Africa—An American from the Congo confirms stories of Belgian cruelty—Korea allots a tract of land near Masano to be policed by the Japanese—Laurier says Canada will send no more reciprocity delegations to Washington—Macalester's treasurer short \$57,000—Gorman probably wins in Maryland—Southern California Fruit exchange protests against reciprocity—Sixty-three new railroads or extensions projected in West Virginia—Nebraska supreme court decides suit in favor of Standard Oil company—Several veteran employees of the Carnegie Steel company given the company's bonds and stock in amounts from \$10,000 to \$100,000, as rewards for services.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9.

France has scored a complete triumph in the Turkish dispute. The foreign office has received advices announcing that the sultan has yielded to the entire demands formulated by the French government—Opening of the new library room of the Massachusetts Horticultural society at Boston marked by special literary exercises—Captain Wadleigh, soon to be promoted to rear admiral, will be relieved of command of Washburn by Captain Peiman—Republican gain in Nebraska 25,000—Cramps begin work on the Turkish cruiser—Many Tammany officeholders protected by civil service—Bradford, Pa., city hall and other buildings burned—Every switchman strikes on the Rio Grande system—Four dead as a result of a lamp explosion in South Norwalk, Conn.—New York chamber of commerce favors a cabinet department of commerce and industries—Automobile manufacturers want to give the automobile show themselves hereafter, and endorse Automobile club men—Acting for the Maine Relief association, Captain Sigbee has disbursed \$31,378—New lord mayor of London is installed—Great historical discoveries in Egypt—Li Hung Chang's mantle falls on Yuan Shi Kai—Good results of the Jesup semi-polar expedition—Liberals take Tumaco, 500 miles south of Panama—Greco-Romanian agreement affords protection to the Balkans.

SUNDAY, NOV. 10.

Collapse of a standpipe at Fairhaven, Mass., injures three persons—Everett M. Pope of Quincy, Mass., shoots himself fatally—Lord Salisbury says the British will so effectively remove the menaces in South Africa that it will never require doing again—General John R. Brooke says at banquet on King Edward's birthday, that Chaffee and Kitcheners are engaged in similar work for civilization—John N. Patterson of Lowell, Mass., stabbed seven times by Charles Markarian, who with Mrs. Markarian, is under arrest; Patterson likely to die—Banquet of the Irish monks by prominent citizens of Boston—Marines capture an insurgent position in Samar; lose two men, inflict loss of 26—London fogs responsible for 13 fatal accidents—Schooner Hattie and Lottie seized for helping Azoreans defy the law—The sultan yields to French demands and all danger of war at an end—Over \$750,000 raised for new Christian Science church in New York—Car falls into crowded street in New York, narrowly missing surface car—Germany supports Hamburg-American designs on the port of Cartagena—Chicago discovers that she has a shortage of more than \$2,000,000—General James H. Wilson proposes a common tariff for North American states—Big fight precipitated among Connecticut Republicans over constitution—Report that a new \$50,000,000 steel corporation is being formed—Morphia and atropia now figure in the Catamount, Mass., poisoning mystery—King Edward's birthday observed in England quietly—Foreign ministers pay their respects to the memory of Li Hung Chang.

MONDAY, NOV. 11.

The French foreign office announces that the sultan has signed an irade for the execution of his engagements with the French government and that the Franco-Turkish dispute is now at an end—East Boston in the throes of its annual smallpox scare, several cases having been reported recently, and the people are flocking by the hundreds to the free vaccination station—It is now asserted that brigands have recently been treating Miss Stone, the American missionary, with more severity in order to exercise pressure and to compel a more ready acceptance of their conditions—John E. Richmond, P. A. McHugh and Thomas O'Donnell, the three Irish members of parliament sent to this country by the United Irish league to explain the new movement in Ireland, were cheered by 8000 people at Mechanics' hall, Boston, in a manner that left no doubt as to the popularity of the Irish members among the people in Boston—Pugwash, N. S., was visited by a conflagration which destroyed nearly every mercantile establishment—Horace Lanfair, 68, committed suicide at Pittsfield, Mass., by shooting. Lanfair came into local prominence at the time of the murder of Henry F. Reed and his sister, being suspected of having committed the crime—Lukhan, the insurgent leader, has sent a message to General Smith, declaring that he will not listen to negotiations for surrender until all the Americans have withdrawn from the Gandara valley.

President McKinley's Chair.

The chair which President McKinley occupied at the sessions of the cabinet has become the property of Secretary Cortelyou. It has been the custom for the retiring President to present to some friend the chair used by him while presiding over the meetings of the cabinet. President Harrison gave his chair to Executive Clerk Crook, and the latter regards it as one of his most valued possessions. President Cleveland presented his chair to his private secretary, Daniel S. Lamont. There is a law which requires that government property shall not be given away, but that it must be formally condemned and disposed of at auction. No one has ever questioned the right of the President to give away his chair, however. Secretary Cortelyou was very anxious to get the chair which his chief had occupied so long, and it was accordingly officially condemned, put up for sale and bought in by the devoted secretary.

A Novel Tombstone.

The November issue of the Boston and Maine Messenger contains a picture of a novel tombstone erected over the grave of Waterman Brown, an aged employee of the Boston and Maine railroad, who died at Woburn, Mass., about a year ago. The monument, which was erected in accordance with the wish of the veteran, consists of a stone sleeper and a section of rail taken from the old roadbed of the Boston and Lowell railroad. The sleeper is set in an upright position and the section of rail is fastened across it by means of a "chair," thus forming a cross. The inscription on the stone reads:

Waterman Brown,

Born at New-Bridge
now North Woburn,
Feb. 21, 1818.
Died Nov. 5, 1900.

"He sleeps his last sleep
He has fought his last battle
No sound shall awake him
To glory again."

Mr. Brown participated in the building of the Boston and Lowell railroad, and later while a freeman, he lost an arm in an accident which occurred during a record-making run between Boston and Lowell. Afterwards he was employed in various positions by the road and for 10 years had charge of the gates at a crossing in Woburn. He was a man of great ingenuity, and although he had but one hand, he made models of engines, coaches and other railroad equipment, which were marvels of mechanical skill. His great love for the work in which he was so long employed is evidenced by his peculiar choice of a monument.

ON FIRE.

An exploding lamp; the clothing in a blaze; a paragraph in the paper telling of horrible suffering from burns. Tragedy in this form moves a man to tears. But for women who are daily being consumed by the smoldering fire of disease there is little sympathy. Inflammation, with its fierce burning; ulceration, eating into the tissues; the nervous system almost shattered by suffering, these are only part of the daily agonies borne by many a woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription puts out the fire of inflammation, heals ulceration, and cures female weakness. It tranquilizes the nerves, restores the appetite, and gives refreshing sleep. "Favorite Prescription" is the most reliable put-up medicine offered as a cure for diseases peculiar to women. It always helps. It almost always cures.

"When I first commenced using Dr. Pierce's medicine," writes Mrs. George A. Strong, of Gainsboro, Saratoga Co., N. Y., "I was suffering from female weakness, a disagreeable drain, bearing-down pains, weak and tired feeling all the time. I dragged around in that way for two years, and I began taking your medicine. After taking first bottle I began to feel better. I took four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, two of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' one of 'Pleasant Pellets,' also used one bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Now I feel like a new person. I can't thank you enough for your kind advice and the good your medicine has done me."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper bound, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open and the bowels will keep the bowels healthy and clear and clean is to take



EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY.
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens, or Gripes. 10, 25, and 50 cent per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: CASCARETS, LAXATIVE, CHICAGO, ILL.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

The Choicest Fall and Winter Hats

the market affords will be displayed for your inspection during the first week in October at my millinery parlors on Railroad street.

J. M. MILLER.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER.

Grand-Niece of Ex-President James K. Polk, Writes to Mrs. Pinkham Saying:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been married for nearly two years, and so far have not been blessed with a child. I have, however, suffered with a complication of female troubles and painful menstruation, until very recently."



MRS. IDA L. ROSER.

"The value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was called to my attention by an intimate friend, whose life had simply been a torture with inflammation and ulceration, and a few bottles of your Compound cured her; she can hardly believe it herself to-day, she enjoys such blessed health. I took four bottles of your Compound and consider myself cured. I am once more in fine health and spirits; my domestic and official duties all seem easy now, for I feel so strong I can do three times what I used to do. You have a host of friends in Denver, and among the best. Yours very gratefully.—Mrs. Ida L. Roser, 308 18th Ave., Denver, Col.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not true."

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—

By the C. W. Attest: WALTER P. SMITH, Judge.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF THE
Large and Productive Farm
OF THE LATE
HORACE PECK.

Said farm is situated in
WATERFORD, VT.

One mile from Post Office and Creamery, contains 540 acres excellent land. Field nearly level, running water at house and barn. Barn 46x216, Horse Barn, 30x36, sugar house, 22x50. Repair shop and other outbuildings. Must be sold to close estate. Price, \$5500. Crops and sugar tools will be sold with farm if desired.

WM. HIGGINS,
Administrator.

St. Johnsbury, Oct. 7, 1901.

Presentation of Account.

JACOB IDE'S ESTATE.

STATE OF VERMONT, Caledonia District, ss. In Probate court held at the Probate office in St. Johnsbury, in said district, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1901.

Elmore T. Ide, executor of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Ide, late of St. Johnsbury, in said district, deceased, presents his administration account for examination and allowance, and makes application for decree of distribution and partition of the estate of said deceased.

Whereupon, it is ordered by said court, that said account and said application be referred to a session thereof, to be held at the probate office in said St. Johnsbury, on the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1901, for hearing and decision thereon. And it is further ordered that notice hereof be given to all persons interested, by publication of the same three weeks successively in the Caledonian, a newspaper published at St. Johnsbury, previous to said time appointed for hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they may have, why said account should not be allowed and such decree made.

By the C. W. Attest: WALTER P. SMITH, Judge.

UNCLE SAM'S SEPARATOR

HAS GROWN TO SUCH LARGE PROPORTIONS THAT IT IS

AN ELEPHANT TO THE DE LAVAL PEOPLE

The U. S. Separator is such a hugbear to them that they expect an elephant in everything connected with it, so it is not surprising to find them using an elephant to run a U. S. Separator with; neither is it surprising to see tears in the eyes of the elephant. It is enough to make an elephant weep to have to do work that a dog could play with with could do easily. That a dog can run a U. S. Separator will be seen by reading the following letter:

84-lb. Dog Runs No. 7 U. S. Separator Without Trouble.

MINOT, Minn., Sept. 20, 1901.

I see your competitors, the De Laval Co., are passing out circulars at fairs, showing an elephant running a dog-power, and printing the statement that it requires much power to run one of the U. S. Separators.

Now I have run one of your No. 7 new capacity machines for more than a year, and operated the same by dog-power. My dog weighs only 84 lbs., and could not run the separator when he was only four months old. I have no trouble in maintaining the required speed, and am greatly pleased with the separator and power.

A. K. P. QUIMBY.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLINGS FALLS, VT.

VERMONT GOLD BONDS.

We offer, subject to sale, \$12,000.00 Essex Junction Four Per Cent. 20-year Water Bonds in \$100 Denominations. Write for list of bonds yielding from 3 to 6 per cent. net.

H. B. POWELL & CO. WOODSTOCK, VT.

WE WANT YOU TO KNOW.

That besides doing First Class Tailoring for Gentlemen, we also do

Ladies' Tailoring of All Kinds.

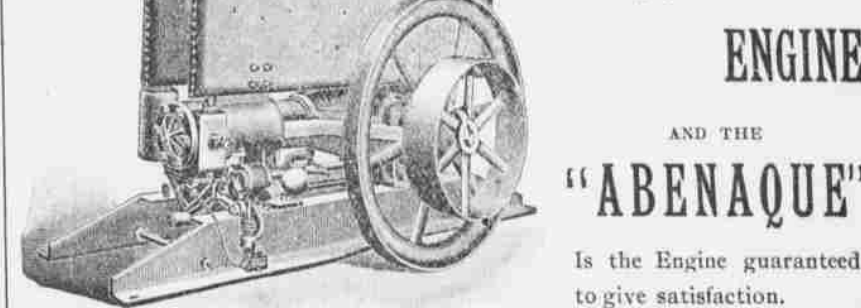
FUR WORK IS ALSO A SPECIALTY HERE.

Remember the place, Burke's Block, 74 Railroad St.

E. C. BROOKS TAILOR.

THE POWER OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

IS THE
GASOLINE
ENGINE,
AND THE
"ABENAQUE"



Is the Engine guaranteed to give satisfaction.

The five Horse Power is constructed for farm work, is manufactured in Vermont, which will enable us to fill orders in the state promptly.

O. V. HOOKER & SON,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.